

Western Carolinian.

It is ever wise to sustain principles which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be reviled with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is measured less in grafting laws on conscience.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.]

POLITICAL.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO? WILL THEY DO ANYTHING? WHAT CAN THEY DO?

These are questions we hear asked every day, but such is the distracted state of the public mind, no one can answer them. The waters of public opinion are so many eddies and counter-currents, that even men are quite at a loss to say where the ship will float. The master of the vessel refer everything to the spirit of conciliation and to the wisdom and patriotism of the crew, and they, in their turn, will look for encouragement and assistance from the shore. It is very clear that something must be done, and that speedily, to bind up the broken peace of the nation, and to stop the raging of opposite and violent interests. The great question which is now before Congress for settlement, is of no ordinary importance. The principles involved are more important, the interests larger, and the consequences more extensive, than any other question which has yet been presented to the American people.

The late war was, perhaps, at the time, more exciting, but Hull and Jackson settled the murrains of discontent, and the glorious results of our efforts only served to make us more proud and more united. The Missouri Question, as it was called, had also its day, but the feelings which it engendered were put to rest by the passage of the bill, and the mighty phantoms which cunning politicians had conjured up have all vanished, I trust forever. It cannot be so with the Tariff Question. Every man in the country, be he rich or poor, gentle or simple, has an interest in it—the operative, who is supposed to be benefited, as well as the laborer who is injured—the capitalist, for whose emolument it was intended, as well as the farmer, the planter, and the consumer. Every interest that we consume, every article of clothing, every object of luxury, as well as necessity—smiles of taxation and monopoly—from a system of freedom the most extensive and glorious ever enjoyed, all the occupations and dealings, all the speculations and traffickings, of men, have become suddenly bound up. It is no longer a question how much the whole American People have advanced in wealth and civilization, but how far particular orders of men have been enriched and others impoverished. Large districts of country are shrouded in gloom and discontent; that more favored regions may enjoy increased prosperity. The farmer is threatened with the loss of his son, and the master with the loss of his slave. Even whole States have entered into the aardvark arena, and have instructed their Members to favor those interests alone, without any regard to the rights and interests of others. Every day we see worthless men aiming at posts and power, through the corrupt influence of selfish combinations.

Is this an overcharged picture? If it is so for to-day, will it be so for to-morrow? There is something in the spirit which impels power to control the ordinary occupations of life, that provides for its own continuance and extension. It grows upon what it feeds on. Where do we find that monopoly was ever satisfied, or that a corrupt ambition ceased to minister to its cupidity? '1816, '24, and '28, come over the recollection with accelerated haste. Had not the spirit of freedom awakened in the South, all the great principles of our Constitution would ere this have been shaken, if not overturned. The increasing scale of duties since 1816 is at once a test of our past social and political degradation, and a picture of what we are to expect hereafter.

What, then, will Congress do?—What can they do?—What ought they to do? Nothing, to my mind, is clear. They ~~are~~ ~~will~~ settle the question. No half-way measures will suffice. The disease is cancerous—it must be totally cut away. If a single principle of infection is left, the body politic will again become diseased, and the regular physician will then be as impotent as the quack. I do not mean that what is determined on should be suddenly accomplished. This might be as fatal as to do nothing. Time may be given for bloated interests to sink down to the common level, but let it be understood that they are to sink down, that nothing else can save either them or us.

This is what Congress ought to do, but will they do it? Have our Representatives given the firmness to look corruption in the face, to relieve us from our present difficulties, and prevent their recurrence? Can they do all this?

Never had those who are entrusted with the destinies of the nation, such an opportunity of gaining imperishable glory—never had they such means of doing good.—The payment of the Public Debt takes away all pretence for excessive taxation. Let but Congress go before the people with this one fact, and they will be borne

out against all the corruption of monopoly. Let me tell the nation, "We have made use of a great power, when it was necessary for your honor and your interests—it has become no longer necessary, and we resign it into the hands of those for whom it was given. A bill to repeal the laws of 1824 and 1825, with such a provision as will receive the almost unanimous consent of the American People. Its adoption would strike dumb all the tribals of defeated falsehood."

A uniform ad valorem duty be imposed on all imports, so as to yield a revenue commensurate with the wants of the country. Such a course at once simple and practical, would embrace the interests of all classes—it would put down nullification in the South, and smuggling in the North, and, together with the charges which accompany all importations from Europe, would give an amount of incidental protection equal to the just wants of the manufacturer, without burdening the consumer. All other modes of settling the tariff, are utterly vain and hopeless. The world will not bear to see their money wasted in expensive schemes of internal improvement—they do not wish the trading community to be relieved from postage—they will not suffer luxuries to be introduced free of duty, to pamper the appetites of the rich, at the expense of the poor—they will not consent to see their hard earnings squandered on useless and corrupt jobs. A radical feeling is growing up in this country, which, if not checked, by a speedy return to the natural basis of society, will sweep away both laws and law-givers. In mercy, then, to the interests protected, as well as to those injured, by the Tariff, Congress should look to a final and permanent settlement of the question. Men ought not to be tempted further to invest their capital in speculations which depend for their success on the law of the land, and not on the interest of the people.

The course proposed places every American where the Constitution intended him to stand—on the basis of equal protection. Political intrigues, and the influence of wealth, may, for a time, give an ascendancy to one class over another, or over the whole, but the tendency of our institutions is towards equality; and he is the wisest statesman, who conforms to the spirit of his age and country, and prevents the headlong violence of the people, by a timely anticipation of their distresses. When the waters are out, it is not time to erect dams and cut sluices.

With so many motives to urge Congress to a final settlement of the Tariff Question, I still doubt whether it can be accomplished. The robe of our Republic is covered with the vermin of intrigue. "Good, disinterested good, is not their trade."—Where are your offices and emoluments to tempt men to do their duty? Free Trade has no rotten boroughs, and all the influence of concentrated action is with our enemies. The consciousness of public motives seems to have lost its charm for our politicians, stimulated, as they have long been, by ambition and selfishness; and this is all the friends of freedom and Free Trade can look for to support. May it prove a host! Much may be done by a bold, open, and fearless course.

But, let what may be done, I hope our friends will consent to nothing short of a final settlement. "A modification (as Mr. Burke says) is the constant resource of weak undecided minds." Better do nothing, than leave the principle of restriction to be built upon as circumstances may favor the spirit of monopoly. There are those among us, who would not scruple to go to war, in order to furnish an excuse for high duties and non-importation acts. Let it be understood that the American citizen is to be left free, and that his burdens are to cease with the necessity which imposed them. Short of this, I would not touch a duty, but leave the whole, in these piping times of peace, to show the people what we are to expect in times of war and trouble. One year more will open the eyes of the nation so effectually, that even the politicians will be bidding against each other for the honor of destroying the hydra.

REFORM.

The Cat out of the Bag!—Mr. Clay's resolution in the Senate furnished his project. It shows us how far he is willing to go to propitiate the great Agricultural Interest!—the very salt of the land—and how little he is justly entitled to the name of Mediator of the South. He tells the rich, that they may wear lace and fine linens free of duty—eat raisins, crack nuts, consume spices, &c. &c., free of all duty. But as for the poorer classes, they must pay dearly enough for cottons and coarse woolens, for negro clothing and blankets, &c. &c. He throws his *Egis* over the interests of the Manufacturers. When we wish to touch the Protective, the American System, or by whatever name it has been baptised, he cries out, "Hands off!" *Procul este profani!* It is sacred, and it must not be touched by unshallow hands. This is a civilization—an compromise with a vengeance!

Richmond Enquirer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Sentinel, December 31.

MASONIC DECLARATION.

We this day present our readers with a Declaration of the Sentiments of the members of Masonic Societies of this city and vicinity, on the character of their institution. It will be perceived that it is signed by more than a thousand respectable individuals taken indiscriminately from all political parties—from the different prevailing religious denominations, and from all classes of the community in which we live. For a verification of this our readers can refer to the signatures annexed to the declaration. It was originally intended to be a limited subscription to the city of Boston, but on the subject being proposed to members of societies in neighboring towns, they were anxious to add their signatures, and it was readily complied with. The credibility of each of the signers is therefore at stake, pledged to the truth of the declaration. The number of signers could easily have been augmented to the number of all respectable Masons throughout the State, but it was not deemed necessary to delay the publication long enough to collect their names. We invite the candid attention of all classes of men, whether Mosons or Anti-masons, to the Declaration.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While the public mind remained in the high state of excitement, to which it had been carried by the partial and inflammatory representations of certain offences, committed by a few misguided members of the Masonic Institution, in a sister State; it seemed to the undersigned (residents of Boston and its vicinity) to be expedient to refrain from a public declaration of their principles or engagements, as Masons. But, believing the time now to be fully come, when their fellow citizens will receive, with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of the allegations, which during the last five years, in consequence of their connexion with the Masonic Fraternity, have been reiterated against them, they respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the subjoined.

DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself, by oath, to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice therefore to themselves, and with a view to establish truth and expose imposition, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry, known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we solemnly aver that, no person is admitted to the Institution, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to confine, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension, and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and Man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the Nation, every citizen, who becomes a Mason, is doubly bound to be true to his God, to his Country, and to his fellow men. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed, and open for public inspection, and which are used as text books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceful citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only, who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate, his assent to one great fundamental religious truth—the existence and providence of God; and a practical acknowledgement of those infallible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God, on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as moral men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to their fellow men, and having "received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses," the undersigned can neither renounce or aban-

don it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration, and hope that, "should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just law and free government, a vast majority in the fraternity, will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions; for consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed."

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the subject of a Roman Medal of Caesar, presented to Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, by Euston CHARLES GENET.

To his excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States:

Sir—Allow me to present to you the engraved medal of an humble mark of the unbounded admiration which your great military achievements, and eminent public services, have engendered in the heart of every true American citizen, and I may add, every friend of the *ancient cause* of liberty.

That very scarce medal, sir, was found in France, on an estate belonging to one of my relations, in the old entrenchments of a camp occupied by Caesar, near the city of Pompeigne, in the former province of Picardie. It was struck in honour of that great conqueror, by order of the Roman Senate, after the total defeat of the Asiatic forces, under the command of Pharnacius, the son of Mithridates. Upon that medal are inscribed the three words which composed the laudatory report made by Caesar of his victory. "Veni, vidi, vic."

The Romans in commemorating that glorious event, did not anticipate that it would be surpassed; but it is already recorded in history, sir, that you have effectually surpassed Caesar. The Roman hero corrupted his fellow citizens with the plundered treasures of Asia, became the oppressor of the world, and attempted to raise a throne on the ruins of the republic, whilst the patriotic hero of New Orleans, after having gained a battle not less prompt and decisive than that of Pharnacius, has strengthened the independence and liberty of his country, and now devotes the last days of his glorious career, to perpetuate the peace and happiness, by the most prudent administration of the government, which a grateful people have placed, and I cordially hope will continue to place, in his hands. It may therefore justly be said,

Quod Caesar fecit,
Jackson superavit.

I remain, with sentiments of the most profound respect, sir, your most humble and obedient servt.

EDMOND C. GENET.

Prospect Hill, Town of Greenbush, State of N. York, Dec. 31, 1831.

Washington City, Jan. 1, 1832.

To Mr. E. C. Genet, Town of Greenbush, Rensselaer county:

Sir—I have received, from the hands of Judge Marcy, the medal which you have had the kindness to offer me, as a New Year's Gift, and am a mark of your regard for my character.

In accepting this valuable medal, on an occasion so appropriate as the introduction of a new year to the review of the past, and the anticipation of the future, allow me to assure you that I feel more forcibly the moral which it inculcates, though far from arrogating to myself the slightest approach to the possession of the talents which distinguished the extraordinary man in whose honor it was struck by the Roman Senate.

In the history of Caesar, who was the confidence and love of the Roman people, we have an instance of the intoxicating effects of power, which cannot be often the subject of reflection. May it be a moment far more lasting than the medal which now attests his ambition rather than his virtue, that a Republic, to be free, must ever be watchful of the acts of those to whom it confides the defence, as well as the administration, of its laws.

If I was enabled to render some service to my country, on the occasion to which you allude, it was because the brave men who were associated with me disregarded any danger but that of disgrace, and were animated by that spirit of liberty which pervaded your original country at the period you left it to adopt the one of which you are now so enlightened and worthy a citizen.

Believe me, with sentiments of great respect, your ob't servt.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Report of the Mint communicated to Congress on Tuesday, by the President, states, that the coinage effected within the past year amounts to \$3,922,473.60; comprising \$7,14,270 in gold coins, \$3,175,600 in silver, and \$23,603.60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz.:—10,594 Half Eagles; 4,529 Quarter Dollars; 7,71,266 Dimes; and 2,650 Half Cents. Of the gold coin, \$22,000 worth was received from Virginia; \$204,000 from North Carolina; \$22,000 from South Carolina; and \$176,000 from Georgia. About \$1,000 worth was also received from Alabama, and the like amount from Tennessee—an amount in the two latter cases, as the report states, "mentioning little regard, except as indicating the progressive development of the government." The profit of the copper coinage, for the last year, will exceed \$10,000. The whole expense of the mint, for the last year, will in consequence not amount to more than \$25,000.

Baltimore Republic.

crease the savings of the country, the bank would be bound while it can to do so on straw—in dream of poverty and want to feel the effects of want. Also, we fear the masses, such would be beyond the means of those who have the power to defend them. The subscription and donation, enough to meet the expenses of the Bank, and to give it a good start, would be a great relief to the Bank, and to the country.

Many poor people, who are

MORAL.

Miss HANNAH ADAMS.—This learned and pious lady closed a long and exemplary life on the 16th ult. at Brooklyn, in the advanced age of 76 years. She died, we believe, in early life, in the family of Rev. Mr. Bean, of Wrentham, where she first discovered a taste for study, and under whose instruction she acquired a knowledge of the dead languages.

She was remarkable in early life for a quick precept and retentive memory; and in later years for that exactness which, more or less, always distinguishes the studious and the learned. Towards the close of life, her memory seemed to be confined to the past, and it was difficult for her to retain the slightest traces of recent occurrences. Her acquaintance was equally sought by the pious and the learned, her literary attainments having given her a passport and welcome to both. She was a lady of great simplicity and sincerity of character, which made her, at least once, a victim to hypocrisy and avarice. But they who had been made aware of her rights and of her hard-won fame, have gone to render their account to another tribe.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 16.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing, took up the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the U. S., ought forthwith to be abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne proposed the following modification of the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "countries," and insert as follows: "be so reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government according to their scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary, materially, from the general average."

Mr. Hayne then addressed the Senate nearly two hours in support of his proposition in opposition to the original resolution; and in reply to Mr. Clay. When he concluded, Mr. Dickenson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

The Telegraph says of Mr. Hayne's Speech: "Where we say that Gen. Hayne demonstrated, that the system, as it now is, is unjust and ruinous to the South, that it is prejudicial to the manufacturing interest which it professes to foster, and that it will not be submitted to, we should fall short of what is due to his able and eloquent appeal to the patriotism and wisdom of the Senate."

The resolution, it will be seen, was postponed for further debate; and, as several members were observed taking notes, it is probable that the subject will be widely debated before the question on it is taken. The interest felt by the public in the discussion is, so far, unabated, as the the crowd in the Chamber of the Senate yesterday abundantly proved.—So great was the number, both of ladies and gentlemen, who attempted to hear Mr. Hayne, that all the space in the Chamber which could be occupied, was filled sometime before the Senate proceeded to business."

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1831.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Dallas, from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After reports of committees and ordering several bills to a third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Marcy, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued so engaged until the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Bragge, calling on the Executive for all the correspondence respecting the Northern boundary.

Mr. Grundy doubted the propriety of this call, as the correspondence alluded to, might be of a confidential nature, and improper to be made public. He suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Clay was of opinion that the disclosure of the correspondence asked for, as well as what related to the state quo of the negotiation, would not be prejudicial to the public interest, but on the contrary it was highly desirable that the Senate and public generally should be in possession of the whole correspondence called for by the resolution.

Mr. Grundy rose merely to suggest whether a public call for the information was proper; but as he found gentlemen were of opinion that there was no impropriety attached to the course proposed, he should concur. He would however, remark, that it was still his individual opinion that the information might be of a confidential nature and had better be so communicated.

Mr. Clay suggested an amendment to the resolution to obviate the objection of the Senator from Tennessee. He proposed to insert the words "confidentially or otherwise," which was agreed to by the gentleman from Maine, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, vis:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect such facts and information as may be in his power, of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufacturers of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States, and report the same to this House as early as may be practicable during the present session, for the use of Congress; and that he be also requested, transmitting the aforesaid information, to accompany it with such a tariff of duties upon imports, as in his opinion may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest,

Mr. John S. Barbour, from the Committee appointed on the memorial of Thomas W. Gilmore, Commissioner delegated by, and acting for, all in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, made a report on the part thereof, accompanied by a bill to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the Commonwealth of Virginia; which was twice read and committed.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Among a number of petitions and memorials which were submitted by consent, was one presented by Mr. Branch, from the agent of the Creek Indians, on the subject of certain Indian claims, which was committed to the same committee of the whole House, to which a bill in relation to the same matter, reported by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, had been referred. Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill on the subject of the long standing claims of Farlow and Harris, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read twice, and, together with the report of the committee, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a light house at the mouth of Roanoke river, North-Carolina.

The engrossed bills on the table were read a third time and passed, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Hoffman, in the chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of representatives. The amendment of Mr. Stewart, to fix the ratio at forty-six thousand, was negatived. The proposition of Mr. Craigie, to strike out forty-eight thousand, was also rejected. Mr. Hubbard proposed another amendment to fix the ratio at forty-four thousand. The committee rose before voting on the proposition, and the House, at half past 8 o'clock, adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Polk, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Apportionment bill; the question being on the motion of Mr. Hubbard of New-Hampshire, to amend the bill by striking out the number "48," and inserting the number "44."

Mr. Speight, of N. Carolina addressed the House in opposition to the amendment, the adoption of which would, he thought, militate against the interests of the country.

The size of the House, he argued to show, ought rather to be reduced than enlarged; for though some gentlemen had advocated a large House of Representatives, as being more democratical, yet a smaller House conducted more to the speedy transaction of the public business which was due to the people.

The number of 250 would approximate to a legislative mob: in half a century the House would contain more than 500 members; and should Congress go on, increasing it in the same manner, it would be by & by, become necessary to build barracks to contain the members. He adverted to the loss of members, sustained by some States at every census, and dwelt on the great expense of a numerous House.

Several other gentlemen spoke pro and con, and the House adjourned, without taking the question.

We make the following eloquent extract, from the Speech of the Hon. R. Y. Hayne in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. Clay's Resolution for a modification of the Tariff:

"We come now to the South. If any portion of the rich fruits of this system have been scattered there, they have not fallen under my observation. Sir, we know them not—we see them not—we feel them not. It may be supposed, however, that we are too full of prejudice, or too ungrateful, to acknowledge the blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we have heard of men having honor thrust upon them, and perhaps there may be such a thing as having benefits thrust upon an unwilling people; yet I should think, that even in such a case, they would soon become reconciled to their lot, and submit to their fate with a good grace. But, I assure the gentlemen that the condition of the south is not merely one of unexampled depression, but of great and all-pervading distress. In my own State, the unhappy change which was within a few years past, taken place in the public prosperity, is of the most appalling character. If we look at the present condition of our cities, (and I will take Charleston by way of example,) we find everywhere the mournful evidence of premature decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our former wealth and happiness, too frequently teach us, that without some change in your policy, the days of our prosperity are numbered." Sir, it is within my own experience, that, in the devoted city in which my lot has been cast, a thriving foreign commerce, was within a few years past, carried on direct to Europe. We had native merchants, with large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade. We had thirty or forty ships, many of them built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving employment to a numerous and valuable body of mechanics and laborers. Look at the state of things now!—Our merchants bankrupt or driven away—their capital sunk or transferred to other ports—our ship yards broken up—our ships all sold—yes Sir, I am told the vo-

ry last of them was a few months ago brought to the hammer—our mechanics in despair; the very grass growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruin; real estate reduced to one third part of its value, and rents almost to nothing. The commerce, which we are still suffered to enjoy, diverted from its proper channels, carried on with borrowed capital, and maintained by the tariff policy, bearing off their profits to more favored lands, eating out our substance, and leaving to our own people the miserable crumbs which fall from the table of their prosperity. If we fly from the city to the country, what do we there behold? Friends abandoned; the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and fearing worse; the planter striving with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot Sir, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remains of his broken fortune—and with his wife and his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that reward for industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him.

Sir, when we look at our fertile fields, and consider the genial climate with which God has blessed the South—when we contemplate the rare felicity of our position, as the producers of an article, which under a system of free trade, would command the markets of the world—it is not enough to fill our hearts almost to bursting to find the richest blessings that an indulgent Providence ever showered down upon the heads of any people, torn from us by the cruel policy of our own government, to find the bounties of Heaven thus blasted by the hand of man? Sir, I will not deny that there are other causes besides the tariff, which have contributed to produce the evils which I have depicted. Trade can, to some extent, be carried on with greater facility at New-York, and cotton may be raised more profitably in Alabama; but these advantages would not have broken up the commerce or depressed the agriculture of South Carolina, while an unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, enabled us to realize the most moderate profits. Men do not quit their accustomed employments, or the homes of their fathers, for any small addition to their profits. It is only when restriction has reached a point, which leaves the door still open to one, while it closes it against the other, that this result is produced; and, therefore it is, that a rapid transfer of capital and population is now added to the other evils with which the old States are afflicted.

In this condition of the country, where is there to be found a fulfillment of the promises held out to the South in 1824? We were then told that we had mistaken the true character of this system. We were entreated only to try it for a short time. We were told that the taxes imposed on foreign articles would be but temporary; that the manufacturers would want protection but for a short time—only to give them a start—and that they would soon be able to stand alone. We were to have had a double market for our cotton—high prices, reviving commerce, & renewed prosperity. Sir, after the experience of four years, the tariff of '28 came up for consideration, by which the protecting system was to be further extended and enlarged. And what was found to have been the result of four years experience at the South? Not a hope fulfilled, not one promise performed—and our condition infinitely worse than it had been four years before. Sir, the whole South rose up as one man, and protested against any further experiment with this fatal system. The whole of the representatives of seven States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, (with, I believe, but three dissenting voices,) recorded their votes against that bill. Sir, do not gentlemen find in this fact, some evidence of the dangerous character of that legislation on which this system is based. Can it be wise—can it be just—can it be prudent—to adopt and enforce a policy so essentially sectional in its character? Can we hope for harmony, peace, and concord, while enforcing a system against which an entire section of your country so strongly revolts? It is the essential principle of the representative system, that a mutual sympathy of feeling and of interest, should bind together the people and their rulers; and it may be worthy of profound reflection how far that principle is essentially preserved by a scheme of legislation, under which the feelings and interests of so large a portion of the country are outraged and trampled on. When taxes are imposed, not by the representatives of those who are to bear the burthen, but of those who are to receive the bounty.

From the *Schenectady (N. Y.) Standard*.
The following interesting and eloquent letter from Mr. Wirt, was written after he was attacked by the disease which threatened to prove fatal to his most valuable life:

Letter of Mr. Wirt on the subject of intemperance, dated,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 14th, 1831.
To the Rev. Mr. NEVINS.

MY DEAR SIR—I had hoped that I was about to escape the prevailing influenza, but I find my health so much impaired by it this morning, that it will not be in my power to attend the temperance meeting of this evening, as I proposed to have done. In this and in all things, "His will be done. His holy will, howe'er it cross my own." I should have been glad to have been permitted to bear my humble testimony in the cause of temperance. I have been for more than forty years, a

close observer of life and manners, in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been often said, that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty, and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery, in any shape, in this country, which will not be found, on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly, from the excessive use of ardent spirits. What is one of its immediate consequences? The sad spectacle of starving and destitute families, and of ignorant, half-naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this, where the demand for labor is constant, the field ultimated, the sources of supply inexhaustible, and where there is none to make us afraid; and it never would be presented, or very rarely indeed, were it not for the desolation brought upon families by the general use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac, and is locked up in a hospital, or imprisons his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows, or doomed to the penitentiary, or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence on the earth, miserable to himself, and loathsome to all who behold him. How often do we see, too, whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent—husbands, wives, daughters, and sons, all drunkards and furies; sometimes, wives murdering their husbands; at others, husbands their wives; and, worst of all, if worse can be in such a group of horrors, children murdering their parent. But below this grade of crime, how much is there of unseen and untold misery throughout otherwise happy land, proceeding from this fatal cause alone.

I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families, and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not in still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this conviction, which seems to have become universal among reflecting men, the apathy shewed to the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance that the mischief though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to remove and extinguish it; but what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train through the eastern countries, compared with this? They are only occasional, this is perennial. They are confined by climates or place; this malady is of all climates, and of all times and places. They kill the body at once; this consumes both body and soul by a lingering and dreadful death, involving the dearest connexions in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary himself, can ever feel that his son is safe, while this living fountain of poison is within his reach. God grant that it may soon become a fountain, sealed in our country at least. What a relief, what a delightful relief, would it be to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure, peaceful and happy future? to see the springs of life and feeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry, and prosperity glowing around us, the altars of domestic peace and love rekindled in every family; and the religion of the Saviour presented with a fair field for its celestial action.

The progress already made by our temperance societies in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of divine origin. May the Almighty crown his own work with full and speedy success.

I remain, dear Sir,
Respectfully and truly yours,
WILLIAM WIRT.

DELAWARE.—The legislature of this State met on Thursday the 3d ultimo.—The following is an extract from the Message of Governor Hazzard.

"During the last fall, our citizens were thrown into a considerable alarm by apprehended insurrectionary movements on the part of our black population. A scene of bloodshed and horror, enacted in a neighboring state, by a band of revolted slaves, and the current opinion that this was only the premature development of a widely concerted plan of general insurrection, together with some particular acts of insubordination on the part of our blacks, created serious apprehensions, on the minds of many, for our own security. The excitement has in a great measure subsided; but it may be well to reflect whether it is not the part of prudence to provide against the possibility of such a terrible calamity. It is not at all probable that any such design has been formed, or participated in, by our blacks; they have but few motives, or incitements to such a course, and they know too well how certainly it would bring down speedy destruction on themselves; but it is certain, that attempts have been made from abroad to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and to prepare them at some distant period, for a forcible change of it. Highly inflammatory and insurrectionary pamphlets have been introduced, and circulated among them, chiefly it is believed, through the medium of black preachers who have ready access to them, and the means of inciting, in the most dangerous manner, their principles and objects. Nightly assemblies of the blacks, under

the pretence of divine worship, are addressed by these emissaries, who thus obtain a hearing and an audience that might otherwise be withheld from them. In other respects these nightly collections at meetings, not under the supervision of any white society, are extremely objectionable. They lead to habits of irregularities and idleness: disqualify servants from active employment during the day, and probably originate many other vices, if not crimes. I therefore submit to you, whether some provisions should not be made to exclude these negro preachers who come among us without proper authority, and ample certificates of character; and whether some restrictions could not with propriety be imposed on these nightly assemblies? It has also been suggested, as a further precaution, that the free blacks should be prohibited by law from keeping fire arms; and that some additional provision ought to be made by enacting the "Act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes or mulattoes into this State, and for other purposes." The provisions of that law are extremely salutary, yet they are seldom enforced. Many free negroes belonging to this State, spend a great portion of the year in Philadelphia and other places, where they can obtain more lucrative employment; and return here in the fall, to winter on their friends; or, perhaps, more frequently on the public. Thus, while we are deprived of all the benefit of their labour, we are subjected to the evil influence of their habits and example, and not unfrequently to the charges of their maintenance during the winter season. Would not a liberal fee to the officers, charged with the execution of this law, and a penalty for the neglect of their duty ensure a better enforcement of its useful provisions? It too often happens that our laws remain inoperative for want of such sanctions."

Central Rail Road of North Carolina.—It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification, that we present to our readers, on the first page of this number, the Act passed for incorporating the Central Rail Road Company. We rejoice that amid the gloom and apathy that prevail among our citizens, and which for too long a time have foreboded the ruin of all those prospects, which once we delighted to contemplate in imagination, that a spirit of enterprise has exhibited itself. Whatever may be the result of this attempt to raise the character of our State, for the reduction of Tariff! And how is this now proposed to be done? Why, by retaining all the present duties which bear severely upon the interest of the South in particular, and "abolishing" all those which are general, and paid equally by the whole country, the *North, East and West*, as well as the South—thus throwing the burthen of taxation entirely upon the South, instead of principally, as at present! This is *reduction*, with a vengeance!—injury upon injury! and insult upon insult! And, does Mr. Clay and his confederates, who we doubt not from what has been published on the subject, will succeed in this most iniquitous and outrageous project, expect that the South will tamely submit to it? If they do, we can tell them that they are woefully mistaken, and that the whole Southern people will rise up against it, to a man, and resist it, at all hazards, and in defiance of all consequences. Let them beware, then, and mark the fable of the goose with the golden egg; for assuredly the very mildest submissionists among us, will not submit to this. This is no burst of fugitive passion, but the language of truth and reason; and we say to them, with those who have been willing to bear much, but cannot bear every thing. Beware! for the love of God, and the peace, and harmony of the country, do not this thing!—do not drive us to extremities!

Augusta Chro.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Either the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, interpositions and all, is right, or that of Mr. Webster is so. We again repeat, that there is no middle ground; and the attempt which has been so continually and artfully made in the Richmond Enquirer, for the last two years, to explain away the doctrine of '98, is neither more nor less than a branch of that policy, so well described by the editor of the Whig, of undermining them.

The Whig asserts that the Jeffersonian is the only paper in the State which maintains those *old* doctrines which it designates as novel. That the talented and patriotic editor of that paper stands alone in the ancient dominion—the land of Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, and Spencer—certainly a subject for the most melancholy reflection. It is evidently an acknowledgment of a most dangerous decay of sound principles; and if it may be considered as a true interpretation of the State, of an unparalleled degeneracy; but we trust for the safety of our institutions, and for the honor of Virginia, that such is not the fact; that the giant only slumbers, and will speedily work to burst asunder the illusive tie by which Mr. Ritchie and a degenerate band of office-seekers have endeavored to fasten him down.

A Convention of the friends of the Administration large and respectable, was held in New Orleans on the 11th ult. Twenty-seven members of the Legislature and seventeen delegates, representing nearly every parish in the State, were present. A ticket of electors was agreed upon. The Louisiana Advertiser says—"The State of Louisiana has spoken by one half of the representatives of the Legislature who were present, and delegates from several of the parishes. The pledge thus given, will be ratified by the people—indeed there is scarcely a prospect that an opposition ticket will be formed." Georgian.

provenant, when she has forbidden all but perseverance and triumphing art and skill in both these States. And with such advantages—with the loudest appeals to desert our present coldness and apathy, with the melancholy experience of the past, and with all the claims of patriotism,

Western Carolinian.



PLAT JUSTITIA HABIT CONSUM.
NUMBER,
FEBRUARY 6, 1832.
FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election, in 1832.

To Correspondents.—"Argus" is inadmissible. He is too personal. "A Native Carolinian" must confine himself or he cannot expect any attention to be paid to his communications.

Improvements in Gold-Mining Machinery.
The "London Mining Review" for April 1831 contains a drawing, and description of a machine for grinding, washing and amalgamating gold ores, which, from what is said of it, exceeds all machines ever yet made use of for such purposes.

This machine was invented by a Mr. Beecher, formerly an officer of the stamping works in the mines of Schwartz and Zelle in Tyrol. These mines were on the point of being given up, as unproductive,—the ores yielding only about 2 grains per 120 lbs, or about 2 per 50 tons; when by the introduction of these mills, their yield became double & treble, &c. The mill has been introduced at all the mines in the Austrian and Hungarian Dominions, and recently into Mexico, Brazil, and all South America. We understand that the Messrs. Carville and Folger have nearly completed one by way of experiment at their establishment in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, and that Messrs. Fisher, Tressler and Walton intend attaching one to the new establishment they are now putting up, in this country on Crane Creek, to work the ores of the Trexler mine.

The mill appears to be simple and easy of construction, almost every part of it being made of cast iron;—and it rarely, or ever gets out of order.

If this machine should prove only half, or one fourth, as efficient as represented, it will soon supplant the vertical mill, the arrastre, and all other machines, and become universally used; it will make the gold-mining business the most profitable that can be pursued, and bring under operation hundreds of veins, now esteemed too poor to be profitably worked. The fact is, we understand, no ore can be worked with the present machinery, that yields less than about 10 grains pr. bushel, while, at the mines in Tyrol, they are making profits out of ore worth 4 or 5 grains per quintal, which is not much less than a bushel.

We hope this new machine will soon receive an effectual trial.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

A few hours ago, for the first time I got hold of the long, windy address of the Clay Convention, lately held in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating the author of the high Tariff,—the great enemy of the South, as President against Genl. Jackson.

When I commenced reading it, I expected, at least, to find a paper aby, and ingeniously drawn up,—but to my great surprise, I find that the whole of it, is little more or less, than a sort of epitome or compilation of all the stale slanders and abuses, heretofore published in the opposition newspapers against Genl. Jackson.

Among the many recommendations assigned in this address, in favor of Henry Clay, one is that he is one of the leading advocates of the Tariff and Internal Improvements by the general government;—of that system which has already ruined almost all the Southern States. The words of the address are:—"As one of the principal founders and supporters of the American system (the Tariff) He is entitled to the warmest support of all who desire the prosperity of domestic industry and internal improvements." And is it possible, Mr. Printer, that there were any men from the South, in this convention, recommending Henry Clay for President, on the grounds, that he was the principle founder, and leading advocate of the Tariff system;—a system, which, for inequality in its operations, and oppression on the Southern States, is unequalled by the worst system of taxation, ever adopted in the despotic governments of Europe? Yes;—there were a few delegates from the South, and among these were three from North Carolina. It is a matter of consolation, however, that only three men could be found in N. Carolina, willing to attend the convention, to recommend Henry Clay for President, in place of Andrew Jackson.—Be it known to posterity, that Salem had the honor of sending one of these, Salisbury the second and Concord the third!!

If we ever before could have had any doubt as to the inequality, and oppression of the Tariff, or as it is falsely called—"the American System"—we certainly could have none after reading these expositions from the pen of the clear-headed, and sound-hearted man,—Henry Lee of Boston.

Particular parts of the Tariff were assigned to different members of the Committee, and their expositions will come out in numbers, each member treating on a separate branch of the odious system. Mr. Gallatin has important parts assigned to him, and report says, the public will soon hear from him.

No man, who will carefully read over these numbers of Mr. Lee and particularly that one upon the tax on Woollens, will say that it is possible that the South will much longer submit to the odious system.

Well, indeed, did Mr. Adams say, before the Committee on Manufactures—"I am for affording substantial relief to the South; their complaints are just;—They are oppressed;—they cannot and will not be satisfied with any delusive sense of modification. I tell gentlemen, they must relieve the South or fight them. I for one, declare, that I will not hazard the Union for any scheme of policy like the present Tariff."

These remarks were made in allusion to Mr. Clay's scheme, which, in effect, proposes to take the taxes off of the rich, and increase them on the poor,—a scheme that is an insult to the South.

We recommend, to the attention of the reader, an article on the first page of our paper, from the Banner of the Constitution. From which it will be seen that the South is not alone in her opposition to any half-way settling of the Tariff question,—that the friends of an unrestricted committee in Pennsylvania are too opposed to any settlement of the question that does not strike at the root of the principle of protection. This is as it should be. Let the friends of the South, but let us to the slaves and they have nothing to fear.

Preparations are making in different parts of the Union for the celebration of the 23rd of February, the 100th anniversary of the birth-day of WASHINGTON. Will our Citizens do nothing on that day? Will they not manifest their veneration for Washington's name by a proper observance of that day.

Mr. Clay, in his speech, upon his proposal to reduce the duties on imported goods, and to increase them on the protected articles, gave the system of protection the credit of the payment of the National debt. This was absurd, and contrary to the nature of things. The taxes, by which the National debt has been so extinguished have been raised by duties on imported goods. Protection was resorted to as a *curial importation*;—if this be true it must diminish the revenue out of which the National debt is paid. How then can protection, as another name for prohibition, pay off our debts? Is it to be done by decreasing the annual amount of revenue for the government? If the duties are reduced all parties will admit, that importation would be increased. We derive our revenue from importation, and therefore it must be greater. If the present rate of duties be continued or increased, the reverse of the proposition will certainly be true.

ABSLUTION.—The subject of the abolition of negro Slavery in Virginia has been the all engrossing subject in the legislature of that State for some time past. The debates are carried on openly, and it has even become a subject of discussion with the Press. The Enquirer, and Whig, have both come out in favor of abolition.

(P) We thank the "Constitutionalist" for its concurrence upon itself, and feel gratified to think that our course has been acceptable to that print, upon which we would again pass our opinion, if we could do so with propriety. We refer you to our paper when the Constitutionalist first made its appearance. We there called it, &c.—But to our purpose. We beg leave to assure the Editors of the Constitutionalist, that no single expression, in our remarks, upon convention were intended to be disrespectful. We did use the word "bastard" but it was in allusion to the recent establishment of their paper. We would take much pleasure in amply discussing the question of Convention with the Editors during the Spring or Summer.

(P) We continue to make extracts from papers from different parts of the Union, upon Mr. Clay's proposed compromise. We believe it almost universally condemned, by the people, but we fear too much, that it will meet with a majority of voices among the interested manufacturers who now fill the United States Senate.

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"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

The writer has considered the question of amending the present constitution of North Carolina only in respect to the naked principle of right, and unless the people of the Eastern part of the State are afflicted with British dulness they must have long since perceived and acknowledged this principle. It need only be stated to have the unqualified assent of every dispassionate mind. But there is another and a more interesting point of view in which this question is to be regarded, and which cannot fail to carry with it the strongest conviction of the important necessity of a change in our political system. The bill of rights says, "that the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given." How are the terms of this declaration fulfilled? Are the people taxed by their own consent or the consent of their representatives? Is the representation which imposes the taxes for the State exigencies, equal? It is not. Then the people do not tax themselves in proper person nor by their representatives. If there were no other principle than this disregarded and overlooked, under the present form of the government of the State there would be ample cause for its amendment. This is the sacred principle, the violation of which, by the mother country, began the war of the American revolution, which finally ended in the acknowledgement of our independence and the assent of this principle by Royalty itself. Taxation without our consent was the very principle which set the ball of the Revolution in motion. Shall we surrender it to a minority of our own citizens, when Great Britain, in the majesty of her power and strength could not force us to give it up? Let us preserve this unimpaired, if we abandon every other principle of our government.

Taxation and Representation should go hand in hand, say all the writers upon free government. The West will be willing to take this in its true and rational sense, that is, that Taxation and Representation of white population go hand in hand. If a man's property is to be taxed let the man at least be represented.

Do not be guilty of the enormity of taxing both the man and his property without his consent. It is ungenerous and unjust. The West will not go as far as some statesmen have done and demand a representation for their property and wealth. Such an idea, in the opinion of the writer, is inconsistent with the theory and principles of Representative Republics. Ours is a government of the people. Property did not enter into the abstract idea of government. Property is protected by the government, and for that protection is liable to pay a tax.

There may be a government for the regulation of the conduct of the people in which there is no property. The original design of government was to regulate the conduct of the people and not to interfere with their property. Ours, being a government of the people, the people have the minor voice in the government.

Look at the injustice and inequality of the county representation in the Legislature. Small counties in the Eastern part of the State containing one fourth of the population of the large counties of the West, have the same voice in the government of the State. It is not the object of these essays to examine this subject in detail. The writer has neither the materials at hand nor the time to devote to their minute examination.

A Freeman of '32

PHYSICAL.

MARRIED, in Waughtown, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Phol, Mr. Valentine Hoover, of Davidson County to Miss Florina E. Trans of the former place.

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Western Carolinian.

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Should not the nation fondly choose,
In this enlightened day,
The Hero, who magnanimous
For us of Henry Clay?

Should all his former, noble deeds,
And those of later date,
Be cast in dark oblivion's veil
To rear up Henry Clay?

He, who who saw the Hero's virtue
Directly, will say,
Will to the wise of virtue true,
And not to unenlightened Clay.

Will to the wise and good as long
They serv'd us well—we say,
And let not all our honor fall,
And withdraw into Clay.

This was't choice, who's thorough friend
Is gambling and in play,
With one united voice we cry,
Well done, for Henry Clay!

But Henry was not achiev'd
By any kind of play,
Nor can thee be this sustain'd;
Nor will we vote for Clay.

Who Hero, of enlighten'd mind,
Who, could'nt right and day,
The people's choice, the people's friend,
Gentle touch to Henry clay.

The Hero, Statesman, President
Shall still maintain the sway;
We'll re-elect him, that will
Be spite of Henry Clay.

THE AGE OF BRAVE.

We sigh'd, but I will sigh no more,
Our silver and for golden ore,
And thought 'twould ever pass;
But these thy virtues of have lost,
And I have found that—my cogⁿ—
True virtue's in the drama.

Hence adored a maiden fair,
With eyes of blue and sullen hair
And thought to win the love;
But soon steps in a rival—who
Came, too, with brazen face to woe
And won her by his grace.

I abandoned next an author's pen,
And hoped to be successful then—
True merit's alia force;
But arriving here, I found again,
Vain impudence, 'twas all in vain—
I swam with the tides.

Next, as a top upon the town,
Thought to gain a slight renown,
And dressed by fashion's glass
But here full soon I was cut out
And driven to right about
By those who had the grace.

Subject, ye brazen bullies, here,
And laugh to scorn all honest men—
We have the magic pane,
Set others with base ore,
Give me mine fate I ask no more—
Gallantly of brass.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.—A TALE.

"What a delightful thing the world is! Lady Lennox's ball, last night—how charming it was! every one so kind, and Charlotte looking so pretty—the nicest girl I ever saw! But I must dress now. Balfour is to be hers at twelve with the horse he wants to sell me. How lucky I am to have such a friend as Balfour!—so entertaining—so good natured—so devilish clever too—and such an excellent heart! And how unlucky! it rains a little; but never mind, it will clear up; and if you don't—why, there's billiards. What a dangerous thing the world is!"

So soliloquized Charles Nugent, a man of twenty-one—a philanthropist—and optimist. Our young gentleman was an orphan, of good family and large fortune; brave, generous, confiding, and open-hearted. His ability was above the ordinary standard, and he had a warm love and a pure taste for letters. He had even bent a knee to Philosophy, but the calm and cold grace with which the goddess receives her servants had soon disconcerted the young votary with his worship. "Away!" cried he, one morning, flinging aside the volume of La Rochefoucault, which he had fancied he understood; "Away with this selfish and debasing code!—men are not the mere things they are here described—it is mine to catch exultingly of my species! My dear Experience, with how many fine sentiments do you intend to play the devil? It is not without reason that Goethe tells us, that though Fate is an excellent, she is also a very expensive school-mistress.

"Ha! my dear Nugent, how are you?" and Captain Balfour enters the room, a fine dark, handsome fellow, with something of pretension in his air and a great deal of frankness. "And here is the horse. Come to the window. Does not he step finely? That, however, I should not mind;—to make me the laughing stock of the world! By heavens, he shall repent! Borrowed money of me, then made a jest of my good-nature!—introduced me to his club, in order to pilgle me!—but, 'tis well, G d, I can shoot him yet! Ha! Colonel g—his kind?"

"Nay, my dear fellow, you may well be sorry to part with him. He is superb! Quite aond—eh?"

"Ha! he him ex-mined."

"Do you think I would not take your word for it? The price?"

"Fix it yourself. Prince P. once offered me a hundred-and-eighty—but to you—"

"You shall have it."

"No, Nugent—say, a hundred and fifty."

"I won't be outdone—there's a draft for the \$180."

"Upon my soul, I'm assur'd, you are such a rich fellow, John, take the horse to Mr. Nugent's stables. Where will you dine to-day?—at the Cocoa-tree?"

"For his conduct in general."

The Colonel laughed. "Ever saying yesterday, then, that I was grown and—d—bore, and he should cut me in future. He told Selwyn so in the bow-window at White's."

The Colonel took snuff.

"My good young friend," said he, "I see you don't know the world. Come and dine with me to-day—a punctual seven. We'll talk over these matters. Meanwhile, you can't challenge a man for calling you a bore."

"Not challenge him!—what should I do then?"

"Laugh, shake your head at him, and say—'Ah! Balfour you're a sad fellow.'"

The Colonel succeeded in preventing the challenge, but Nugent's indignation at the best of friends remained as warm as ever. He declined the Colonel's invitation—he was to dine with the Lennox's. Meanwhile, he went to the shady part of Kensington Gardens to indulge his reflections.

He sat himself down in an arbour, and looking mordantly over the initials, the dates, and the witcisms, that hands, long since mouldering, have consigned to the admiration of posterity.

A gay party were strolling by this retreat—their laughter and voices preceded them. "Yes," said a sharp dry voice, which Nugent recognized as belonging to one of the wits of the day—"Yes, I saw you, Lady Lennox, talking sentimento to Nugent—he could you waste your time so unprofitably?"

"A poor young man! he is certainly *bien bête*, with his fine phrases, and so forth; but 'tis a good creature in the whole, and exceedingly useful!"

"Useful?"

"Yes, fills up a vacant place at one's table, at a day's warning; lends me his carriage horses when mine have sought old; subscribes to my charities for me; and supplies the drawing room with flowers. In a word, if he were more sensible, he would be less agreeable: his sole charm is his folly."

Nugent went to a *conversazione* at Lady Lennox's. Her Ladysip was a widow, and a charming woman. She was a little of the blue, and a little of the pink, and a little of the beauty, and a little of the elegance, and a great deal of the sentimental. She had one daughter without a shal-

would write such a letter to the lady—it should speak daggers! But the daughter; Charlotte was not of the party. Charlotte—oh! Charlotte was quite a different creature from her mother—the most natural, the most simple of human beings, and evidently loved him. He could not be mistaken, there. Yes, for her sake he would go to the dinner; he would smother his just resentment.

He went to Lady Lennox's. It was a large party. The young Marquess of Austerly had just returned from his travels. He was sitting next to the most lovely of daughters. Nugent

After dinner, however, he found an opportunity to say a few words in a whisper to Charlotte. He limited a tender reproach, and he begged her to sing "We met; 'twas in a crowd." Charlotte was hoarse—had caught cold. Charlotte could not sing. Nugent left the room. When he got to the end of the street, he discovered that he had left his cane behind. He went back for it, (for he was really in love!) of an excuse for daring an angry glance at the most simple, the most natural of human beings, that should prevent her sleeping the whole night. He ascended the drawing room; and Charlotte was delighted over her chair, with "We met; 'twas in a crowd."

Charlotte Lennox was young, lovely and artful. Lord Austerly was young, inexperienced, and vain. In less than a month, he proposed, and was accepted.

"Well, well!" said poor Nugent one morning, breaking from a reverie, betrayed in my friendship, deceived in my love, the pleasure of doing good is still left me. Friendship quits us at the first stage of life. Love at the second. Benevolence lasts till death!

Poor Gilpin! how grateful he is! I must see if I can get him that place abroad! To amuse his thoughts, he took up a new magazine. He opened the page at a violent attack on himself—on his beautiful tale in the "Keepsake." The satire was not confined to the work; it extended to the author. He was a top, a coxcomb, a nimy, an intellectual dwarf, miserable creature, an abortion. These are pleasant studies for a man out of spirit, especially before he is used to them. Nugent had just flung the magazine to the other end of the room, when his lawyer came to arrange matters about a mortgage, which the generous Nugent had already been forced to raise on his estates. The lawyer was a pleasant, entertaining man of the world, accustomed to the society, for he was accustomed to the arts of young men. He received Nugent with a little out of humor. He attributed the cause, naturally enough, to the mortgage; and to divert his thoughts, he entered first on a general conversation.

"What rogues there are in the world!" said he. Nugent groaned.

"This morning, for instance, before I came to you, I was engaged in a curious piece of business enough. A gentleman gave his son-in-law a qualification to stand for a borough; the son-in-law kept the deed, and so cheated the good gentleman out of more than £300 a year. Yesterday I was employed ag inst a fraudulent bankrupt—such an instance of long, pre-meditated, cold-hearted, deliberate rascality! And when I leave you, I must see what is to be done with a literary swindler, who, in the strength of a consumptive cough, and a suit of black, has been respectably living on compassion for the last two years."

"Ha!"

"He has just committed the most nefarious fraud—a forgery, in short on his own uncle, who has twice seriously distressed himself to save the rogue of a nephew, and must now submit to this loss, or proclaim, by a criminal prosecution, the disgrace of his own family. The nephew proceeded, of course, on his knowledge of my client's goodness of heart; and thus a man suffers in proportion to his inability."

"Is his name Gil—Gil—Gilpin?" stammered Nugent.

"The same! O ho! have you been bit, too, Mr. Nugent?"

Before our hero could answer, a letter was brought to him. Nugent tore the seal: it was from the editor of the mag zone in which he had just read his own condemnation. It ran thus:

"Sir—Having been absent from London on unavoidable business for the last month, and the care of the

Magazine having thereby devolved on another, who has very ill discharged its duties, I had the surprise on my return this day, that a most unwarrentable and personal attack upon you has been admitted in the number for this month. I cannot sufficiently express my regret, the more especially

you finding that the article in question was written by a mere mercenary in letters. To convince you of my innocence, I will appear at the trial of D. Mock &c. e.c.

69 D. Mock &c. e.c.

BLAK DEEDS, Every description neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership, under the Firm of Henry & Co., in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegantick house, North West of the Court-House, Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid

GOODS

Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of many articles kept in a retail Store, they will sell very low for Cash. Persons who

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call—no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction. A small kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Dec. 17, 1831 JOHN H. HENRY,

ANDREW HUNT.

SELLING OFF! COME & BUY BARGAINS

THE Subscribers surviving partners of the firm of Kyle & Meenan have determined to sell off their present extensive stock of Goods. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to satisfy those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, call exclusively on cash.

ROBT. KYLE HAZLT. KYLE S. Kyle & Co. of the firm of KYLE & MEENAN Salisbury Jan. 3, 1832 6 10

SHERIFF.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in Feb. next, during 20 days of the month. That well known Slave, Aerona, belonging to Charles L. Bowes and the estate of Dr. Stephen L. Fernd, and his Horse formerly belonging to Dr. Robert Moore and sold at his Sale and bought by Bowes and Fernd.

J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for forty seven shares of the Capital of John Storke's State Bank of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N. C. having been issued. Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., decd.

1210 JOHNSON E. SWINK.

425 JAMES LAMAR.

FROM my bed and board, on Monday the 16th inst., my wife Eliza T. is to forward all persons from harboring or giving her credit on my account.

3 10 JOHNSON E. SWINK.

ESTATE.

REV. JAMES MCKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. James M. Knight, deceased at the November term of Irredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally substantiated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

WM. GRAHAM. Adm'r.

Oct. 1, 1832.

JOHN HALL.

January 27, 1832. 4 11

Notice!

ALL those that are indebted to Absner Hall, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment against the 20th of February next.

JOHN HALL.

January 27, 1832. 4 11

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollect'd to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

J. LAMAR.

1832.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Waggon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 35 cents a day and a night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Groceries and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1832.

11

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 6 feet 5 inches high, well formed, as he was admitted in the number for the month of August, 1831, in the County House, in Lexington, on the 20th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said

Position, otherwise the same will be tak

en pro confesso & set for hearing & exp

te. 6 9 D. MOCK &c. e.c.

11

JACOB REINHARDT, Jct.

1832.

11

The fact